



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**Cotton and Stewart**  
Have just published their  
**ALMANAC for 1809.**

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.  
October 6.

**Just Published,**  
**BY COTTON AND STEWART,**  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)  
**The Exile of Erin.**

A NOVEL.  
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.  
January 6.

**Just Published,**  
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,  
**THE LAWYER;**

OR,  
**Man as he ought not to be.**  
Nearly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

**ALMANAC'S**  
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

**Just Received,**  
A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &**  
**WRAPPING PAPER.**

**Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,**  
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.  
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

**ROBERT GRAY.**  
**City Tavern and Hotel,**  
**ALEXANDRIA:**  
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.  
**WILLIAM CATON,**

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs his FRIENDS  
and the public in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called **THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,**  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta-  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 15.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber on Sun-  
day night last, a black Negro slave, named  
**ELIJAH, or LAIGE.**—He is about 33 years  
of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the  
small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—  
he had on when he went away a blue jacket  
and trousers nearly new, and took with him  
from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound  
on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some  
time back from capt. Robin Johnson of this  
place, and lived some time in New York and  
Boston, and went by the name of Archibald  
Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—  
can play a little on the violin. Whoever will  
bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if  
taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if tak-  
en out of town the above reward, with all  
reasonable expences.

**Isaac Entwisle.**

January 10

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.  
**STILLS** of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of **TIN WARE**  
**SHEET IRON STOVES** and **STOVE**  
**PIPES** made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of **PLUMMING WORK** ei-  
ther for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best  
manner.

The **BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS**  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. **WILLIAM FLETCHER**,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
foundry business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make **GRATES** handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper*,  
*Brass*, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.

**George M'Munn.**  
October 13.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King  
Street:

**THE POWER OF RELIGION,**  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."  
YOUNG.

By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-  
ed and improved by the Author.  
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.**

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."  
*British Critic, July 1801.*

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."  
*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.*

" We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."  
*The American Review & Literary Journal,*  
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."  
*Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.*

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths."  
*Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.  
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.  
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 20.

**NOTE LOST.**

**LOST**, yesterday morning, on *Lawrafon*  
and *Fowle's* wharf, a **NOTE** signed by  
**ONATHAN SPARROW**, for *Three Thou-*  
*sand Five Hundred Dollars*, dated " *PORT-*  
*LAND, January 17, 1809,*" and payable to the  
subscriber in one year from the date.

The above Note was found by a black man  
a few moments after it was lost, but his name  
or residence is not known.—He or whom  
may be in possession of the same, are re-  
quested to return it to us, as it can be of no  
use to any other person.

**Lawrafon and Fowle.**  
January 25—26.

**WOOD FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber wishes to make sale of a  
few hundred cords of **WOOD** near the mouth  
of *Pamoukey Creek*: a secure and conven-  
ient harbor, not more than 15 miles below  
*Alexandria*.—Those who are desirous of pur-  
chasing, may be supplied on advantageous  
terms by applying to

**Benjamin Dulany, jun.**  
January 23.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers trading under the firm of  
*Talbott and Saunders*, have just commenced  
the **TANNING and CURRYING BUSI-**  
**NESS** in this place, where they have on hand  
and intend keeping a general assortment of  
**LEATHER** suitable for Saddlers, Shoemak-  
ers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dis-  
pose of on the lowest terms for cash or ap-  
proved notes at short dates.

**Elisha Talbott,**  
**Peter Saunders.**  
January 21

P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides*,  
*Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at  
their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper  
end of *Duke-street*, or currying shop, two  
doors above the *Washington tavern*, King-  
street.

& S.  
**EDUCATION.**

**THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,**  
**PROPOSES** to open an **ACADEMY** in  
this place, for the purpose of teaching  
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of-  
fer) the *Polite Arts and Sciences*: he will in-  
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,  
*Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c.* and in  
*Hebrew* if required.

He will also teach *Geography* with the use  
of the *Globes*—the *Mathematics*—*Logic*—*Rhetoric* and *Natural Philosophy*. Applica-  
tion to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-  
street.

January 3.

**WASHINGTON TAVERN,**  
**LEESBURG.**

THE subscriber has returned to the *Wash-*  
*ington Tavern, LEESBURG*, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence,  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommodatio  
of travellers.

**James Dawson.**  
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber informs the public, that  
he never had any intention to give up  
his School as a teacher of the French Lan-  
guage, as has been reported. On the contra-  
ry he proposes to attend, faithfully, to as ma-  
ny Scholars as may be entrusted to his care:  
and will never yield his place, (particularly to  
a stranger) without the consent of the parents  
of his pupils.—If they should not think him  
worthy of their confidence, he is willing to  
withdraw.

He is still ready to receive twelve or more  
Scholars in the day time, at Mr. *McClean's*  
*Academy*, or at his own residence, from six  
o'clock till nine in the evening.—For further  
information enquire of

**John Frignet.**  
January 23.

**Mechanic Relief Society.**

**A** STATED quarterly meeting of the *Me-*  
*chanic Relief Society*, will be held at  
my house on Wednesday evening next, at 6,  
P. M.—Punctual attendance of the members  
is requested.

By order of the President,  
**John M'Leod, Sec'y.**  
January 30.

**Lottery Intelligence!**

**Charitable Marine Society Lot-**  
**tery**

TOTAL gain of the wheel at the close of  
the 14th day of drawing 15,493 dollars, and  
no higher prize than 300 dollars has yet come  
up—there is still in the wheel

1 of 5000  
1 of 3000  
1 of 2500  
1 of 2000  
2 of 1500  
1 of 1000  
4 of 750  
1 of 500  
2 of 400

And a variety of smaller prizes of 300 dolls  
150, 75, 30, &c.

The 15th day's drawing takes place this af-  
ternoon, at 3 o'clock: present price of tickets  
7 dollars, but may be expected to rise rapidly,  
so long as the high prizes remain in the wheel  
—Tickets and Shares for sale by

**R. GRAY.**  
January 30

**Two Stray Cows.**

**C**AME to my plantation some time ago,  
two red COWS.—The owner is request-  
ed to prove property, pay charges, and take  
them away.

**William Sheppard.**  
Fairfax County, Jan. 26.

**MUSCOVADO SUGARS.**

55 hogheads 1st and 2d qua-  
lity—FOR SALE BY

**R. Veitch & Co.**  
January 12.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

**A** GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a  
considerable part of his time to the  
study of foreign languages and the manner in  
which they may be taught with most advan-  
tage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*,  
which, being now considered as a necessary  
branch of polite education, he flatters himself  
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and  
the method of teaching which he means to  
adopt, (being that of Mr. *A. Dufief*, so gene-  
rally approved of) added to a strict attention  
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will en-  
able his pupils to acquire the language in a  
shorter time, than that which has hitherto  
been in use—of which a little experience will  
prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from  
*Alexandria*, he intends to remove to the town  
as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the  
expences of house-keeping, and invites there-  
fore those who wish to be instructed to make  
their applications, the sooner the better, to  
Mr. **GENERES**, who will give the necessary  
information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the  
*Spanish and German Languages*, should any  
scholars offer.

January 17.

**TICKETS**  
FOR SALE AT

**R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,**  
IN THE

**Black River Lottery, No. 2.**  
The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000  
1 of 20,000  
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 1/2.  
December 29.

**Fishing-Shore to Rent.**

**THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE**, to-  
gether with the *Striking Tubs*, to rent for the  
next season or for a longer time if desired.

**Bushrod Washington.**  
January 3.

Printing in its various branches  
executed with accuracy and dispatch.



## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

THURSDAY, January 19.

MR. MACON said he had not intended to have said any thing, but that a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Burwell) had broached a doctrine which he did not approve—that this government was like that of G. Britain. Now they were so little alike—[Mr. Burwell explained that he had said that the governments were in some of their features alike.] Mr. Macdon said that the reason of the fear, in G. Britain that the parliament would not meet often enough was extremely obvious. The only voice which the people had was in the commons, and they wanted them to be always in session to keep the king and nobility off from them. In Great Britain the king dissolved parliament at his pleasure. Here, he said, there was no power to dissolve congress. Indeed there was no similarity in the two governments. He said he had no fear of any mischief being done by congress meeting earlier; but he was opposed to their meeting earlier, because they would do more good by staying away. Could any man say what would take place betwixt this day & the third of March, and yet the house were now called on to determine on an extra session. He was for giving such time, after the deliberations of the present session closed, as that G. Britain might see what we had done, and consider whether she would retract or go to war, for if she did not retract, war must be the consequence. Mr. Macdon said he would give every opportunity for peace; he would not be for hurrying the matter. He had no opinion that congress being in session would have any effect on the people. The cry of an intention to destroy commerce was not to make him do a single thing which he would not otherwise do. No man can believe (said he) that we who raise produce should wish it to lie on our hands, as is now our situation. It is maritime rights for which we contend. For these we planters are making sacrifices and we know it. As to the grower, it is immaterial, in point of interest, into what ship or wagon his produce goes; but he is contending for the interests of his mercantile brethren. A great deal has been said about repealing the embargo to put an end to discontents. Let gentlemen beware of it, lest in trying to please every body they please nobody. Let us do what is right; that is the only ground for us to take. Whenever we begin to temporise, that principle is abandoned. I disagree with the gentleman from Tennessee as to the expediency of continuing the embargo; I do not believe that it would be inexpedient to try it beyond May. I believe we ought to try it till September. This is my opinion. What effect do gentlemen expect that the embargo will have had in May? Not more than at this moment. Whilst every day from that time till September it will be more and more effectual. I never voted for it as a permanent measure; but my opinion was, as I stated it, that it might be necessary to hold on to it for one, two or three years. I might be wrong; but this was my opinion then, and I have not changed it. As to an extra mission, I have never thought of it; but I am willing to leave it with the executive. It has been so suddenly suggested, however, that I would not undertake to decide positively on the subject. I should rather incline to let them send to us now; we have sent to them long enough. As to the people being tired of the embargo, whenever they want war in preference to it, they will send their petitions here to that effect. When gentlemen from the eastern states say that the people there are tired of it, perhaps they speak correctly. As to all the talk of insurrections and divisions, it has no effect on me. When the sedition law was passed under the former administration, it was said that the people would not bear it. I thought then as now, that the elections would show their disapprobation, and that they would manifest it in that way alone. When the people are tired of the embargo, as a means of preserving peace, they will tell you so, and say, "give us war!" But none have said so, yet, sir. I know well, that myself and some others are blamed for our adherence to this measure. I can only say, that

it is an honest adherence. I do believe that the continuance of that measure, with the addition of a bill now on your table, (non-intercourse bill) is the best thing you can do; and if I thought that congress would declare war in May, I should be much more averse to meeting then, than I am now; but I do not believe it will. Put the question to every man in the nation—war or embargo? The certainty of that alternative would make them more favorable to the embargo, than they are now. I should not be surprised that the opposition to the embargo would themselves wish it to be continued a little while longer. I agree with gentlemen that the people will point out what should be done. Do not declare war before you adjourn, and I have no fear of your doing it, when you meet again. Let each man put the question to his neighbor, whether he will have war or embargo, and there is no doubt but he will answer in favor of the latter. I agree with the gentleman from Tennessee, that the new administration should not be considered as a new dynasty. But when new politics come into office, it is something like it; and we have seen it in our days. But, believe me, sir, in my opinion, there is no danger of insurrection in any part of this happy country.

[Debate to be continued.]

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

The house agreed to consider Mr. Quincy's resolutions by Yeas and Nays, 93 to 24.

MR. QUINCY moved that they should lie on the table till to-morrow and be printed.

MR. GHOLSTON said, he hoped that they would neither lie on the table or be printed. He acknowledged that the present attempt had excited his astonishment, more than any thing which had occurred during the session. He could scarcely credit his hearing, when a member rose and moved to institute an enquiry with a view to impeachment on a subject like this. What was the charge? Was it a charge of mal-administration? Was it any charge which could authorise the course pursued? Was it alleged that the duties of collector had not been faithfully performed? Nothing of this had been urged. But the president had not appointed a person to fill the office of collector. Mr. G. said, that the late collector had only resigned within a day or two, and there had been therefore no vacancy to be filled. The former collector had an undoubted right to resign whenever he thought fit, and had not resigned. Why then this ridiculous proposition? If the collector had resigned, the President would have been compelled to fill the office; but this was not the fact. He therefore hoped the resolutions would receive an immediate rejection.

MR. BURWELL said he partook of the surprise of his colleague at the resolutions just submitted. He knew but of one parallel to it, in the history of impeachments, and that would be found in Gulliver's travels. The recollection of gentlemen would save him the trouble of specifying the particulars of that case. The gentleman wanted an enquiry into the reason, why the President did not wish to accept of the resignation of Mr. Lincoln. How would a committee of this house proceed in this enquiry? They must either go to the President and ask him the motives of his conduct, or they must have some other mode of penetrating his motives. After the handsome panegyric of the gentleman on the late collector, Mr. B. asked, how he could come forward and impeach the President, for keeping in office a man whose merits transcended all description? It appeared to him, from the speech of the gentleman, that he had been long in possession of these facts. The paper of this morning certainly could not have gone to Boston and returned since its publication. The gentleman must therefore have been previously possessed of this information; and why, if it was so very important, had it not been previously brought forward? As to the subject of this appointment being destined for any particular person, Mr. Burwell observed, that the president, if he had any such intention, certainly had not communicated it to the gentleman from Massachusetts. The gentleman's statement in this respect must therefore be mere inference and conjecture; and however the gentleman's passions had been influenced by a paragraph in a newspaper, his ideas thus excited could not have an influence on the judgment of those who were not under the same irritation. If the gentleman from Massachusetts wished to conduct an enquiry to any result, he ought to shew that the misconduct of the officer in question had produced effects which ought to have compelled the president to remove him. If the gentleman would shew that the revenue had been defrauded, or the laws evaded through his negligence, or by his connivance, and that the president had

ing knowledge of such facts, had refused to remove him, there might be some ground for the resolution.

MR. LOVE asked of the gentleman from Massachusetts when the late collector actually resigned—and, whether the gentleman knew of any misconduct of the officer alluded to? If so, whether this had been within the knowledge of the president of the U. States?

[Debate to be continued.]

## MINUTES.

THURSDAY, January 25.

MR. POINDESTER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an office for the sale of public lands, east of the Red river, and west of the Mississippi, in the territory of Orleans; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting rights of pre-emption, in certain cases, to actual settlers, within the territory of Orleans; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to the disposal of the surplus revenue of the United States, and to whom was referred the petitions of the Susquehanna, Philadelphia, Burlington, and Brandywine turnpike companies, was discharged from the consideration of said petitions.

They were then referred to a select committee.

MR. LEWIS from the committee on the affairs of the district of Columbia, reported a bill respecting the courts holden in said district. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

MR. MARION from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the company for opening the navigation of the Catawba river, praying the United States to subscribe a portion of their stock to enable them to carry into effect the object of the institution, reported that it was inexpedient, in the present situation of the country, to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then took up the bill authorising the appointment and employing an additional number of naval officers, seamen and marines. [It will be recollected that a committee of conference had been appointed on this bill, and that they were unable to come to any compromise upon it; the senate insisting upon their amendments.] Some conversation ensued as to the proper course of procedure on the occasion; and before the house came to any determination, a motion was made that the bill should lie on the table, and carried.

MR. G. W. CAMPBELL, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government during the ensuing year. Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill from the senate, authorising the president to man, arm and equip for immediate service, all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats belonging to the United States—Mr. Bassett in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the first section was so amended as to authorise the president to fit out only four of the frigates, the United States, the Essex, the John Adams, and the President; and to order them to stations upon the coast.

Some other amendments were proposed and agreed to: one of these limits the additional number of officers to 800, and another authorises the employment of 3,000 able bodied seamen, marines and boys.

The committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments, which were all agreed to by the house.

On the motion of Mr. Bassett, the title of the bill was altered so as to read "A bill authorising the employment of an additional naval force."

MR. D. R. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by adding the following clause: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to authorise the president to employ any greater number of vessels than in his opinion the public service shall at any time demand.

MR. W.'s object in moving this amendment was to leave it discretionary with the president to employ any of the vessels as long as the public service required them; and to avoid the probability of incurring an useless expence. It had been fashionable during the session to legislate upon probabilities; some provision ought therefore to be made to discharge these vessels, should circumstances occur to render their services unnecessary.

Messrs. Gholston and Lyon spoke against the amendment.

MR. COOK was surprised that motions should be brought forward at that time, to fatigue and tire the house out of the adoption of the bill, and made some remarks in opposition to the amendment.

MR. D. R. WILLIAMS observed, that with all due deference to the honorable member from

Massachusetts, he would move as many amendments as he pleased, and at what time he pleased. He believed that the bill would be a question material to the vital interests of the nation. His colleague, Mr. Taylor, had said that this was not a time to be obstinate or particular; but he thought of all particular this was one when every man ought to be particular as far as regarded expenditures of money. Mr. W. hoped these vessels were not intended to enforce the embargo. If they were, he was entirely off. From what had occurred he believed that this law could not now be effectually maintained, and he was one of those who would be willing to repeal it at this time. He never could consent to thrust the law down the throats of the people of Massachusetts at the point of the bayonet; and as to the purposes of war, the English had one hundred vessels which could easily beat the whole of the frigates, or certainly any two of them. The reasons which he understood the managers on the part of the senate had assigned for wishing the passage of this bill, were three. The first of these was that they wanted a pledge from this House that it was willing to come forward to defend the nation. Another was, that these frigates were necessary to aid the gun boats in their operations; and a third, that men could not be got to enlist for the service of the gun boats, and that to remedy this evil they might be enlisted to man the frigates, and afterwards transferred. He objected to these reasons in toto. As to the first of them he expressed his astonishment that a pledge should be required of the house by the other branch of the legislature, that it was willing to contribute towards the defence of the nation. In relation to the second reason, he considered it futile. He knew, indeed, that Commodore Preble had said that gun boats could not fight to advantage, without the aid of a battery; but he conceived the land batteries were sufficient. To have batteries on land and frigates too, he believed every naval gentleman would consider as ridiculous. When we first had frigates it was said they were 74's in disguise; that they would be a match for any hostile 74, or at any rate a ship of 64 guns; now it appears that one vessel of the largest description could beat two, probably four of them. After this was ascertained, gun boats were built to co-operate with batteries on land and they were to do every thing: to be much better than frigates; now it seems the gun boats are fit for nothing, unless they can be aided by these very frigates; and after a while we shall be called upon to vote 74's to help them!! Mr. W. could see nothing but endless expence in this system, if it was to be pursued. He had two objections to the third reason, "that men could not be enlisted for the gun boats, and that they might be obtained by enlistment for the frigates, and then be transferred." The first objection was, that he did not believe the fact was as represented; the second, that if it were true, he could not consent to the artifice of entrapping a free people in the way proposed. Mr. W. made some other observations in support of his amendment, and in opposition to the bill in its original form.

MR. NELSON did not, like his friend from S. Carolina, [Mr. D. R. Williams] think that time when men should be particular as to expenditures of money. He was not for vesting this discretionary power in the hands of the President; not that he doubted of the duty being faithfully discharged, but he thought it unfair to throw the responsibility of the House upon the President. Much too, as he might respect the judgment of any President, he was not at all times willing for the house to give up their opinion to that officer. He asked of what use the frigates were in their present situation? They were lying in the Potomac, a mere sinking fund. They had better be done without, if they were never to be called into actual service. He acknowledged that he believed it would be the better course, at the present time, to remove the embargo, and of consequence war must be substituted;—for he hoped there was not a creeping thing on the face of the earth that would think of submission. In the event of war, letters of marque would be issued, and the frigates would be useful, not only as rallying points for our privateers, but in many other respects.

MR. TAYLOR made a few remarks in support of the amendment of his colleague [Mr. D. R. Williams.]

MR. W. ALSTON spoke some minutes in opposition to the amendment.

MR. COOK again advocated the passage of the bill as it stood; and expressed his astonishment at the contradictory doctrines held forth by the supporters of the amendment.

MR. ELLIS stated that he conceived the bill to be the compromise offered by the Senate on the subject which had been in agitation between the two houses, and he hoped the house would consent to take this middle ground. He did not believe that the vessels were intended to enforce the embargo laws; nor did he fear that the New England states would rise in opposition to the laws. He would not however, if the goal of the contest required it, shrink from the discharge of his duty in enforcing the laws; and he was sorry to hear his friend from S. Carolina [Mr. D. R. Williams] declare that he was ready to give up the embargo, because a few frigates had

and editors of federal it is impossible. D. R. Williams was under the censure so high as the Congress (Mr. Cook) so conspicuous a talents, learning and member would have game. One remark for his use, which sed eye all things so. Cook supposed it. South Carolina must of his transcendent get so off an enterprising. The gentleman's abilities, which I. The remarks were made having a; and as the member must meet with who heard him, he censure. D. R. Williams re he had said had we feelings, he would that he had neither logue! The question was then on Mr. W's amendment 39—Yeas 78. In the question to en amendments for a d rose and spoke against the bill, opposing the considered it as it; and stating, that he would be willing to set of men to priv after some remarks fr port of the bill, it was lag to-morrow. A message was received they had passed the tag of congress with the house then adjou

SATURDAY, January 26.  
A bill from the Senate to amend the act in relation to the Alabama Indian referred to the committee.

A bill to amend the act in relation to the federal courts of Tennessee was twice read. The subject of the bill was moved that it be read. The bill was read without opposition. VOLUNTEER The house resumed the unfinished business of the day. Mr. Taylor spoke for the bill; and Mr. Pitkin spoke against it. When the house adjourned a question.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

The House of Representatives adjourned on Monday the 25th inst. and on Tuesday the 26th inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Tuesday the 26th inst. and on Wednesday the 27th inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Wednesday the 27th inst. and on Thursday the 28th inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Thursday the 28th inst. and on Friday the 29th inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Friday the 29th inst. and on Saturday the 30th inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Saturday the 30th inst. and on Sunday the 31st inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Sunday the 31st inst. and on Monday the 1st inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Monday the 1st inst. and on Tuesday the 2nd inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Tuesday the 2nd inst. and on Wednesday the 3rd inst. moved the Embargo. The House adjourned on Wednesday the 3rd inst. and on Thursday the 4th inst. moved the Embargo. 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## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

The House of Representatives yesterday took up Mr. Nicholas's resolution for removing the Embargo. Mr. Nicholas moved to amend the resolution by authorizing the issuing of Letters of Marque and Reprisal. It is the opinion of gentlemen who listened to the observations made in the house that the Embargo will be raised before the 4th of March.

From Savannah, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Foley to the British Vice-consul here dated on board his majesty's brig Sandwich, at sea 29th December 1808.

"I have just been favored with your letter of the 27th inst. and am much surprised at the report in town concerning my interfering with any person whatever since I have been laying in these roads, except one small schooner that came close on Monday night; I ordered her to be brought too, by a mesket being fired ahead of her. They afterwards sailed two or three times round the Sandwich and used every means in their power to insult his majesty's flag and myself, as far as their tongues could have effect.

"As to firing any other guns in the roads except signal guns, whoever has reported what you have mentioned, is a most infamous liar, which I beg you to inform, whoever is concerned in the government of the place so as there may be no further misunderstanding."

A London paper says, "Another American ship under embargo in the river Elbe, will shortly be permitted to sail with passengers for Philadelphia. It is the Washington Captain Metzke."

A passenger in the Phillipsburgh, (arrived New-York) informs, that the government

ship Union, had arrived in England from France.

On the 27th of September last, advices were received at Monte Video, by a British cutter dispatched by Lord Collingwood, of the recent revolution in Spain, which were forwarded to Buenos Ayres. The receipt of these advices excited great indignation in the minds of the inhabitants at the perfidy of Bonaparte; and there was no doubt that they would immediately declare in favor of Ferdinand VII.

New York paper.

### COMMUNICATION.

The following Extracts is from a work entitled, *A Compend of History, by Mr. Samuel Whipple, of New Jersey; they are taken from his remarks on the United States.*

The government of the U. S. seems to be without a parallel.—We find nothing like it in modern times; anciently the Greeks had something which resembled it, but that resemblance was indeed remote and feeble. Their Amphictyonic Council was little different from an assembly of ambassadors, saving that they met regularly both as to time and place, and when convened, their proceedings were more like some kind of supreme court, than a representative legislative body.

Our government is no less singular as to its nature than it is in its origin.—Tis perhaps, the only government which in all its parts, was the result of plan, foresight, or design. Most governments have been jumbled into existence from mere accident, by a concurrence of unforeseen events. Great things have grown from small beginnings; others have been fatigued into compliance with the dictates of prompt and daring ambition, and have acquiesced in a system of arbitrary power, but in our case, a number of men, competent to so great a work, sat down and planned our government; before them lay the legislation of past ages.—They saw the shoals on which many have dashed; they did what they could for our benefit; the plan they formed was dictated by their knowledge of our circumstances, and it is probably the ablest and best plan of government ever formed by man.

But without virtue in the people—indeed without great wisdom and circumspection, the best theory that ever existed on paper, will be like a paper wall opposed to the cannons mouth. The wisest regulations, the best laws will be censured as unconstitutional through mere perversion. The constitution itself will be assailed under pretext of amendment, it will be curtailed, mutilated, undermined and destroyed. Nothing can prevent evils of this nature but public virtue.

It is worthy of remark, that emigrants from Europe are, from a more advanced state of society than is generally found in this country, or at least an older state. It thence happens that many of them, even of the lowest grade, have a certain knowledge of mankind, the necessary result of mingling with an immense mass of population. This knowledge indeed, is chiefly made up of vanity and vice, but it helps them to great volubility of tongue, smartness of reply & a seeming knowledge of things which handed out on all occasions, readily sets many people to staring at them as at something extraordinary. For this very reason, many of them vulgarly pass for people of great information, especially in the circulating politics of the day, and of course they are placed in posts of considerable responsibility.

The people brought up in the bosom of the British kingdoms are, essentially different from us both in their views and feelings about government; though they may use the same words that we use, though they express the same abhorrence of tyranny and oppression, yet liberty considered as a creature of the mind, is with them a different thing from what it is with us. It is no difficult matter to account for the licentious views of liberty and the romantic ideas of the freedom of this country entertained by the lower classes of Europeans. From their infancy, they have associated with government and law, the idea of tyranny and injustice, and with liberty, a state of society as unrestrained as a state of nature.—When they come into this country and find law and government of a sterner cast than they had figured to themselves, they soon grow discontented and seek for a revolution.

The people of every country are the most suitable to govern their own country. Could Pitt and Fox be restored to life, they would not make good legislators in America; if indeed in a few illustrious instances it would do, as there is no general rule without exceptions, yet the principle here laid down is certainly correct; in whatever country foreigners interfere with government, the tendency of that interference is a change ci-

ther for better or worse, and the tendency of changes, especially when the effect of blind causes, is but too well known.

The frame of our government is probably as faultless as can be expected in this imperfect world; its ultimate success must then depend upon its being wisely administered. Relative to that article our security lies in our elections. As in our form of government the right of suffrage is among the most important of civil rights, it should be preserved inviolate, but it should be guarded with the severest caution. Foreigners who arrive in this country seldom come with an expectation of becoming legislators here—their confidence in our government brought them hither, where they ought not to hope for more than security of life, liberty and property. More than such security, would in the end work injury to themselves.

Let foreigners find in this country an asylum of rest—an escape from oppression.—Here let them buy, and build and plant—let them spread and flourish pursuing interest and happiness in every mode of life which enterprise can suggest or reason justify, and let them be exonerated from the toils of government. We do not need their hands to steady the ark. If we make good laws they will share the benefit, if bad ones, the blame will not be theirs. Let their children born amongst us become CITIZENS BY BIRTHRIGHT.

From the North American.

### COARSE JOKES.

Which may provoke mirth in refined minds.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Messrs. Printers in Baltimore,

HERE beginneth the Journal—learned remarks—good stories—travels—city and suburbs on the Potomac—excellent to improve minds of all sorts of people below the rank of the sovereign mob—mob-intellect always above any improvement—best judges of law and politics—decide without the trouble of reflection.

#### CHAPTER I.

Three old stamps right on the bank of the river—map of the moon—plan of the dry docks—saw a large Tom cat—little white horse—a man whistling as merry as a lark—Thoughts upon last war—Two comb-makers running after a frog, with his horns at least three feet long—queer—why didn't they set the prerarie dog after him—Louisiana great blessing—make all trades flourish like a lily—frog horns make better combs than ivory ten to one—took a look into the Potomac—could not see a fish in the whole river—A large white house—lady sitting at the window mending a pair of red breeches—Embargo times—live cheap as dirt—could not see whether she was \*\*\*\*\*—navy office—nothing remarkable but the \*\*\*\*\* nose—another office—Mr. Gullettine seettry—so called because he was born in Genoa to cut off the liberties of America—beautiful man—sang a fine song about the whiskey boys—marked house—fish at six pence a bunch—heard an old woman make a bargain for a crab—got it for twopence—cross the branch—the capital—fine house—yellow stuff ooze out of the wall—query, whether yellow stuff ooze from a mineral substance in the stone, or from corruption within the house? Tom Paine's opinion on the subject—magic—good thing for congressmen—make them stop commerce—give one man the power to import salt—sells the privilege to his friends—make them love him—congressmen all quidninks—didn't know he could raise money by it—give power next time to import every thing else—always sell privileges to the highest bidder—make heap of money—build a fine palace—get a beautiful queen to put into it—query whether the queen will be \*\*\*\*\*? Jasper Dwight of the former opinion—I too—unicorn ram—Mr. Jefferson—good story of his about a salt mountain—foreign ambassadors—I never saw such whiskers in all my life—grand engagement in one of the whiskers—Congress adjourned to see the battle—pleased Tommy to the soul—could not tell which beat for his life—N. B. Congress always adjourn to see important amusements—Custom house—Collector a democrat as usual—a man wanted to send flour to Boston—collector didn't know—said he looked too fat—query, if a collector is not to decide in this way, how is he to determine between the merits of two strangers? Gold eagles in some places—good things for Collector's spectacles—see through them as clear as glass—write out a permit for flour like a flash—a rat run into a bank of oyster shells—once in my travels found out a public officer searching for goods—saw a large cargo—quarrel between him and a merchant about bonds—merchant job'd a bank note right into his eye—made him as blind as a bat—a trip to the navy yard—big ships—built for fun—sailors in distress—gave them

a penny—got angry—threw it away—swore I was no better than Mr. Jefferson himself—gun-boat No. 1—good thing for oyster boat—got into a hack—driver a wag—good story of his about a gun-boat in a corn-field—gun-boat No. 2—beautiful vessel—bounce upon the water like a cork—shoot as straight as an arrow—sink a frigate the first crack.

### DONATIONS.

The Committee appointed by Council acknowledge the reception of one barrel of flour from A. Schofield; one quarter beef from David Stewart; one load of Wood from Wm. Hartshorne, and five dollars from a Lady, as donations for the use of the Poor.

### NOTICE.

Loft or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

law

January 31.

### Information to Travellers.

THE BRIDGE at Four Mile Creek, being now passable, the Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have opened a road from their Turnpike road near Lirido's Tavern, into the Georgetown road at the mouth of Mr. Custis's lane, which will save nearly a mile and a quarter in the distance from Alexandria to the Georgetown ferry, and by actual survey is less than one eighth of a mile longer than a straight line, and passeth over level ground.

Jan. 31.

St.

### American Literature:

#### A STANDARD WORK.

IT is with pleasure we inform the public, that we yesterday received proposals announcing intentions of publishing a work which must be of incalculable advantage to all classes. It will be a valuable Note Book to the Historian, enabling him to systemize his ideas, and also afford readers whose time or means may be contracted an interesting compendium of the great outlines of the history of all nations to the present time. This work is entitled "*A Compend of History*," and comes highly recommended to the public, by Dr. Samuel Smith, President of Princeton College, James Abercrombie, Philadelphia, John Doubty, President of the Morris Academy, New Jersey, and other characters of celebrity who have inspected the manuscript. Some very respectable patronage is already given this effort of American genius, and we recommend it to our readers as being worthy of their support. Its expense to subscribers will be of very small consideration.

January 30.

St.

### The Committee of Council.

appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,

James M'Guire,

Wm. Rhodes,

Thomas Shreeve,

John Janney,

January 21.

Committee of Council.

### JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

### THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

### Charitable Marine Society Lottery

#### Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,—Present price Six Dollars Fifty Cents.

January 24.

### FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.  
24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

606



## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Corryell to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Cartor, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—19.

cots

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co

January 23

2awtdpay't

## District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith

complainant,

AGAINST

Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith, Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased.

defendants.

In Chancery.

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:

November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, complainant,

AGAINST

William Hamby, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hamby and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants. John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

12wam.

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor Esqr

September 24.

co

## TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

co

## TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

## District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough,

complainants,

AGAINST

Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliff, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25

law2m

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel

and Randal McKinzie,

complainants,

vs

William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company,

defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25

law2m

## District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.

Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25.

law2m.

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,

vs.

Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

## John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip.

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Seal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

## PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French.

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionnaire de l'Academie, Boiste, Ferand, Cureau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEP,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- 63 to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheeses
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Saltpetre.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.
- Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.
- Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.
- A few cases Medoc Charet.
- Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
- Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
- Holland and Country Gin.
- Irish and Country Whiskey.
- Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
- Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.
- Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
- Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice
- Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch
- Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Eleminto, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne
- Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds
- Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Red
- Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine
- Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and
- Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's
- Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and
- Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords

October 18.

## VOL IX.]

Sales at

On every Tues

At the Vendue Stor

A Variety of Dry C

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limita

viewed and purchased

any prices.

P. G.

Cotton at

Have just fr

ALMANAC

Containing a great

winning matter. For

grass, or single one.

October 6.

Just Pu

BY COTTON

And for sale

(Price C

The Exil

By Mrs. Phunkett

January 6.

Just Pu

For sale at the Sub

THE LA

Man as he on

Neatly bound in board

one dollar.

ALMA

For the year 1809, by

single one.

Just Re

A large supply of P

WRAPPING PAPER

Dr. Ree's

No. 16, is received,

in a few days.

Subscribers are earn

for their copies, espec

received but a few num

to pay for one or two n

to pay for ten or fifteen